

NPL Factsheets for Ohio:

FULTZ LANDFILL

EPA REGION 5

Guernsey County

½ mile northeast of Byesville

EPA ID# OHD980794630 - Last 18th Congressional District
Update: February 2002

Site Description

The Fultz Landfill is a 22-acre privately-owned landfill located one-half mile northeast of the city of Byesville and three miles southeast of the city of Cambridge. From 1954 to 1985, residential, commercial, and industrial solid wastes were disposed of. Beneath the landfill waste, the shallow aquifer consists of alluvial sediment and mine spoils which overlie a flooded coal mine aquifer. The city of Byesville uses the coal mine aquifer as its primary drinking water source. Stream A runs east to west along the toe (base) of the landfill discharging into Wills Creek. Wills Creek is a drinking water source for the city of Cambridge. Wetlands consisting of six ponds are also located along Stream A, at the toe of the landfill. During the period of operation, county and state officials cited the owner of the landfill for violations of the operating license including inadequate control of leachate and accepting unauthorized drums of hazardous waste. The state contacted businesses generating the drums and requested them to stop sending drums to the landfill. In the early 1980's leachate seeping from the landfill contained

unacceptable levels of metals and phenolic compounds.

Site Responsibility: This site is being addressed through Federal actions.

NPL Listing History: Proposed Date: 12/30/82
Final Date: 09/08/83

Threats and Contaminants

Records show that rollwash sludge, triblend, flammable waste paint and sludge (liquid and solid) containing hazardous metals, cyanide, chlorinated and non-chlorinated organic solvents, and phthalates were disposed of at the Fultz landfill. In 1991, United States Environmental Protection Agency (U.S. EPA) completed the remedial investigation and feasibility study (RI/FS) which showed unacceptable metal contamination in the shallow aquifer groundwater, e.g. arsenic, barium, copper, lead, manganese, mercury, and vanadium. Vinyl chloride and 1,2-dichloroethane contamination were found in the coal mine aquifer.

Cleanup Progress

A Record of Decision (ROD) was issued on September 30, 1991, to fence the site, collect, treat and discharge contaminated leachate and groundwater on-site, construct a 24 inch clay landfill cap, and fill in the underlying coal mine to prevent cap damage. After the cleanup was designed, an Explanation of Significant Differences (ESD) was issued which called for a geosynthetic clay cap and membrane (more stretchable), eliminated filling in the underlying coal mine, and called for off-site treatment of groundwater and leachate (more cost effective than on site treatment). Initial negotiations with potentially responsible parties (PRPs) to design and construct the remedy ended unsuccessfully in 1992. After U.S. EPA completed the design, negotiations were re-established for construction of the remedy. These negotiations concluded successfully with a Consent Decree

(CD) between U.S. EPA and some of the PRPs. The CD was entered in June 1997, and required the eight PRPs to construct the remedy. A CD with the one non-settling PRP for \$6,000,000 in past costs was signed by this PRP and U.S. EPA in December 1997 and entered in April 1998. Another CD in which 11 settling defendants reached a final settlement was entered in March 1999.

In August 1997, the PRPs' contractor began construction. Construction has been completed, which was documented in the Preliminary Closeout Report dated September 29, 1998; the site was then entered onto the Construction Complete List. Monitoring of the site is continuing. A Five-Year Review is scheduled for 2002.

Contact

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